

**Soviet Cabinet
To Comprise
Local Heads**

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Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979

Vol. XXXIV, No. 65
(8 Pages)

New York, Monday, April 1, 1957
Price 10 Cents

**Social Work
School Hears
John Gates**

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AVE MAY ASK SESSION TO BAR PHONE HIKE

Teachers Plan Fight Against Skimpy Raise

Plans for boycotting every after-school program, "passive resistance" at school meetings and protest rallies have been announced by New York teachers, embittered by Mayor Wagner's slashing of their raises to under a fourth of the amount they counted on.

Major teachers' groups reported their memberships were "stunned" and "furious" when Mayor Wagner revealed that his '57-'58 budget allows only \$6,400,000,000 for their salary increases instead of the \$23,000,000 the Board of Education asked for, and that even this amount will go to only 16,000 of the city's 40,000 teachers.

The High School Teachers' Association will protest by sending a new 'code of behavior' to its members this week, a pledge to refrain from every athletic, literary and dramatic activity on the extra-curricular program.

The Teachers' Union will hold an emergency session of its executive board tomorrow to plan for a mass turnout of "teachers to descend on City Hall" when the budget hearing will be held next week—April 10 or 11.

This afternoon, the salary committee of the N. Y. Teachers Guild (AFL-CIO) will meet to discuss a variety of ideas on combatting the Mayor's salary slash—among them a one-day work stoppage, and a general slowdown throughout the

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24 Groups Urge Veto of Bill Weakening SCAD

Gov. Harriman has before him urgent appeals by 24 civic, Negro and labor groups that he veto a GOP measure to set up a civil rights bureau in the Attorney General's office.

The 24 organizations charge the bill is designed to undermine the work of the State Commission Against Discrimination. It was framed by GOP legislative leaders, including Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz, to forestall pressures for enlarging the powers of SCAD to enable it to enforce the network of state anti-discrimination laws.

The organizations include the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Urban League, American Jewish Congress, state CIO, State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing and others.

GOP leaders made an effort, in the final days of the session, to make a deal whereby Harriman

would sign the civil rights bureau bill in return for a slight enlargement of SCAD powers. Harriman said, however, he refused to make political bargains over the issue of civil rights, and SCAD powers were not enlarged.

The 24 groups issued their protests Friday just before and after meeting with Attorney General Lefkowitz, who tried to persuade them to go along with the bureau.

A bill to bar the question of color on marriage applications, which passed the Senate early in the week, never reached the Assembly floor. The net result of the session, as far as advancing civil rights was concerned, was thus zero.

CIRCULATION TEAMS

PHILADELPHIA, March 31—By May Day, Philadelphia will be well on the way in its drive to build the Daily and Sunday Worker, with a May Day buffet and social planned for paper builders, according to plans reported at this weekend's Communist Party convention.

To obtain cash contributions and subscriptions, a corps of 50 volunteers will be called for. These would be organized into teams of 10 each, with district leaders tak-

ing part fully as members and leaders of the teams.

Besides mailings and letters for sub renewals, the program for stepping up ads will concentrate on visiting non-Communists. Two special press weekends, one in May and one in June, will be set aside for this. The goal will be visits to 500 such persons. They will be offered mail or, if possible, home delivery service. Contribu-

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By MAX GORDON

Governor Harriman told departing state legislators over the weekend that they may be called back for a special session to act on a bill designed to bar further gouging by the telephone monopoly.

The regular 1957 session wound up early Saturday evening after hundreds of bills were disposed of or squelched in committee during the final hectic rush. The session lasted 12 weeks. The Governor can call the Legislature back around a specific program at any time during the year.

Measures killed just before adjournment included one which would bring the basis of figuring profits for phone and railroad companies into line with other utilities. This would have forestalled a New York Telephone Co. demand for a new rise amounting to \$55,400,000. The Assembly passed the bill and Harriman pressed for it. It was blocked by Senate Majority Leader Walter J. Mahoney.

Among the final acts of the Legislature was passage of a bill to bar "subversives" in public housing. It was put through the Assembly late Thursday evening after a sharp floor debate by a vote of 114 to 26. One Republican, John R. Brook, voted against it, as did half the Democrats on the floor. Senator Thomas Desmond (R., Newburgh), head of the Committee on Affairs of Cities, to which the bill was referred, sought to head it off in the Senate. But Majority Leader Mahoney by-passed Desmond, a supporter of civil liberties, slipped the bill through the Senate Rules Committee and got it passed in the final moments. The vote was 44 to 4.

Harriman has 30 days in which to make up his mind to sign or veto the measure, which has ruled unconstitutional by state and federal courts when it was part of the federal housing act.

Other major matters acted on by

the Legislature in its three closing days include:

- Rent control.
- Unemployment insurance changes.
- Rejection of enlargement of



HARRIMAN

powers of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

In contrast to their ready action on the bill to bar "subversives" in housing, GOP legislative leaders snubbed powerful public demands for the Baker-Metcalf bill to bar segregation in all housing. The bill died in the Assembly Rules Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

The rent control as finally passed extends controls for two years beyond June 30, but weakens it considerably on a statewide scale. Outside of New York City, the new law virtually scuttles rent control for the future. It provides that where vacancies occur in controlled apartments, they automatically decontrolled. In Buffalo, Poughkeepsie and Hudson, all controls are automatically off unless the respective city councils decide to keep them.

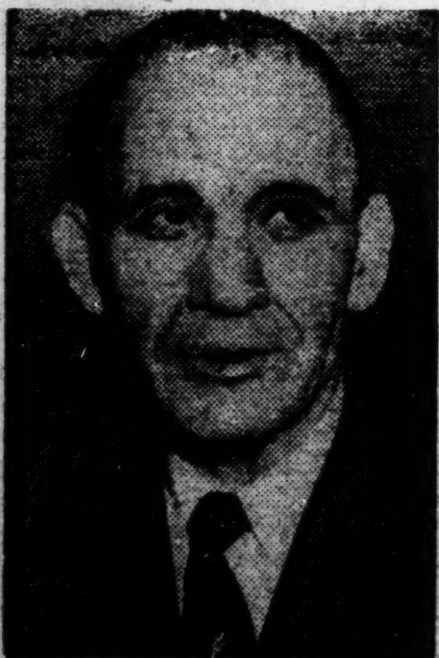
In New York City, the pressure of labor, tenant and civic groups blocked so direct an attack on controls. They are weakened somewhat, however, by these two features:

- Landlord profits, which determine rents, will be based on 1954 state valuation rates, instead of the present 1953 rates. This means substantial increases in some one and two-family houses, and possible slight increases in some apartment houses, especially in Queens. State Rent Commissioner Robert Weaver has warned, however, he will not approve any increase under this proviso unless the landlord has lived up to all services and laws regarding housing conditions.

- Where there has been any sale of a house since March 15, 1953, the sales price is to be used as the basis for figuring profit. This leaves the door open to possible

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Teamster Rank-and-File Action Watched As Labor Split Looms



SEN. McCLELLAN

By GEORGE MORRIS

The AFL-CIO neared dangerously to an open split with the 1,500,000-member International Brotherhood of Teamsters following last Friday's action of the federation's council suspending Dave Beck as its vice-president and ordering an investigation of the Teamsters by the Committee on Ethical Practices.

There is a strong possibility that the IBT's leaders supporting Beck will move to secede from the federation before the next executive council meeting set for May 20, when a showdown and possible suspension of the IBT may come. Developments will depend on how fast forces within the union

against a split and for a cleanup of racketeering influences speak up in opposition to the top leaders.

There was some scattered local signs of such opposition, including the leadership of the Cincinnati district council of the IBT which called for Beck's resignation. There was some indication of division between Beck and John F. English, secretary-treasurer of the IBT. But some authoritative observers in the AFL-CIO see the likelihood that the IBT will pull out of the AFL-CIO and make the split an accomplished fact before opposition is voiced strongly enough within itself to stay the hand of the controlling top bureaucracy.

There was also the danger that pressures among some leaders of the AFL-CIO for suspension of the

IBT and the inclination of the Beck forces, would both hasten the break and give the latter group the means to stifle opposition within.

There were also some clear indications yesterday that the Senate's Rackets Committee headed by Sen. John McClellan will do everything it can to bring about a break. McClellan, interested in taking a hand in the picture in the form of an offer by his committee, will supply the AFL-CIO material, including some not yet made public presumably to pile up evidence for suspension of the IBT.

The rift in the hierarchy of the IBT was indicated Friday following an announcement by Beck to newsmen in Chicago, while en-

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Soviets Revising Cabinet To Include Regional Heads

MOSCOW, March 31—Plans for one of the most drastic overhauls of the Soviet industrial system in its 40-year history are being widely discussed here. The plans include revision of the Council of Ministers. The Council will now comprise premiers of the 15 republics and other regional heads, instead of centralized industrial ministers.

Nikita S. Khrushchev, first secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, said the newly drawn plans for sweeping revisions in production planning and output would "move the center of gravity of economic life to the scene of production."

Concurrently, the Soviet government announced that starting today, rubles would be sold at a premium in exchange for foreign currencies. This means an American dollar can now buy 10 rubles instead of four. The move, increasing foreign purchasing power, is widely interpreted as a means of expanding foreign trade and encouraging tourists to travel within the Soviet Union.

The plan for de-centralizing control of industry had been discussed at the December and February meetings of the party's Central Committee. If it is adopted, and it appeared likely that it will be, the new blueprint for industrial planning would:

- Eliminate the present set-up of industrial ministries, which now plan and direct all construction throughout the Soviet Union.
- Replace them with new regional councils, each empowered to govern the economy in logical economic entities. These areas are expected to coincide in most cases with the borders of the various republics within the union.
- Expand the authority of the State Planning Commission (Gosplan) within the framework of the Central Committee's work on economic planning.
- Eliminate the State Economic Commission, which until now has governed short-range planning and worked on general economic problems.
- Set up a new technical and engineering committee, directly answerable to the Council of Ministers (the cabinet) to supplant the current Committee on Technique. The new group will see that the latest scientific discoveries are adapted for productive use in industry and construction.
- Set up a parallel council on National Economy to study technical, economic and production problems relating to factory costs and labor productivity, and to follow up effectiveness of industrial plans of work.
- Streamline methods of auditing and accounting, and bring into Soviet usage the latest mechanical methods for simplifying and speeding the work. This shift will elevate the present Central Statistical Board, so that it will encompass the work now being done by the Central Accounting and Auditing Board.
- Revise the composition of the Council of Ministers, so that it will include the chairmen of the new regional, or state, economic committees, the head of the new Engineering and Technical Committee, the chief of the Central Statistical Board, and the Premiers of all 15 Soviet Republics.

In announcing the new plans, Khrushchev indicated that heavy industry will still have priority in Soviet planning.

"If we yield to the false conceptions of the possibility of concentrating our efforts on the priority development of the consumer

industry," he said, "we cannot satisfy our requirements except for a short time and then to the detriment of our future economic development."

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Israel's Currency Regains Stability

TEL AVIV, Israel, March 31—The Bank of Israel said today that prices remained more or less stable and a run on banks which developed in the first days of the war last October died out within a few weeks.

Steve Tandaric Seized for Deportation

CHICAGO, March 31—Without warning, six agents of the Justice Department recently seized Steve Tandaric at his place of work, the Harbison & Walker Refractories plant in East Chicago, where he has been a machinist and mould maker for eight years. Tandaric was rushed to the Federal Detention Center in Chicago, held without bond, and scheduled for deportation to Yugoslavia.

Arthur Daronatsy, Tandaric's attorney, won a temporary stay of the deportation in the Federal district court pending judicial review next Friday.

Tandaric brought to this country at the age of three. He was a pioneer unionist in the days of the first organizing drives of the CIO in the early 30's. He was a charter member of Local 1010, United Steelworkers, which he helped to organize. Most recently, he was engaged in the campaign of his present union, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, CIO-AFL, to defeat the new Indiana "right to work" laws.

He enlisted as a volunteer to fight in Spain in 1937.

It was in connection with his return to the United States in 1939 that the charges to deport him for technical violations of the immigration laws were initiated in 1944.

Thirteen years later, the Justice Department obtained a visa, from the Yugoslav Embassy and is now determined to banish him.

Protests should be directed to District Director of Immigration, Robert H. Robinson, Old Post Office Building in Chicago, and letters and wires should be sent to Attorney General Brownell.

West Coast Dockers Open Meet Today

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31—Approximately 300 delegates representing local unions of the West Coast, Hawaii, Alaska and Canada, as well as locals in the Midwest and the Gulf, will gather here tomorrow for the 12th biennial convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The convention will run through Friday and be followed by a caucus of longshore, shipclerks and walking boss locals.

Mayor Clifford E. Rishell of Oakland will deliver a welcoming address on the morning of the first day and Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco will address the convention in the afternoon. For the first time the convention will be attended by fraternal delegates from the longshoremen's union of Mexico.

Prominent on the agenda will be what ILWU president Harry Bridges has called "the current attempt by AFL-CIO leaders and politicians to relegate labor to second-class citizenship."

The convention sessions will be open to the public.

Find Mrs. Carroll Slain in Iran

TEHERAN, Iran, March 31—Iranian camel patrols today found the dead body of Mrs. Anita Carroll, in a desolate mountain ravine.

Initial examination showed Mrs. Carroll had been stabbed and then shot by the bandits who killed her husband and another American and two Iranians, in an ambush near Iranshahr last Sunday, and then fled towards the Pakistan border with her as a captive.

Won't Sound Alarm With Wedding Bells

GILLINGHAM, England, Mar. 31—A local minister yesterday rejected a couple's request that the hymn "Day of Wrath and Doom Impending" be played at their wedding.

Say Britain May Modify H-Test Plans

LONDON, March 31—The authoritative newspaper, "The Observer" predicted today that Prime Minister Harold MacMillan may announce modification of Britain's H-Bomb test plans in a major statement to Parliament tomorrow.

Britain plans to detonate its first hydrogen bomb at Christmas Island in the South Pacific this spring. The scheduled tests have stirred opposition at home and abroad.

The Observer said there is "no likelihood" the tests would be abandoned. But, it added, the Government "has been somewhat shaken by the degree of domestic and international opposition... and it is probable that it has decided to modify the test program accordingly."

MacMillan is expected to report to the house tomorrow on the forthcoming tests and on his Bermuda conferences with President Eisenhower and Canadian Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent.

The British Government already has rejected three official requests from Japan to postpone the nuclear tests. A special Japanese envoy is expected to arrive in London tomorrow to make a personal appeal.



WHAT WE NEED IS A COMBINATION CHRISTMAS GREETING AND LAYOFF NOTICE...

FEBRUARY JOBS IN STATE SLIGHTLY BELOW JANUARY

Although employment in New York State fell off slightly from January levels to 5,953,000 in February, the number of February jobholders was only 2,000 short of the all-time high for the month set in 1956. Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin announced yesterday after reviewing a Division of Employment report.

It was the first time in seven years that non-farm employment had dropped between January and February and the first time since March, 1955, that employment was below year-ago levels. Lubin noted. He said, however, that the February, 1956, total would have been exceeded, had 5,000 workers not been idled by labor disputes.

Most of the month to month dip was in the area outside New York City. Over the year, upstate areas added workers in almost all industry divisions while New York City was cutting back employment, primarily in manufacturing and trade.

Leather and apparel manufacture reported seasonal employment increases over January. The apparel rise was smaller than in previous years.

Manufacturing employment in the State fell off by 27,000 from a year ago as the continuing decline in non-durables wiped out gains made by durable goods firms. None of the 11 branches of soft goods production added workers over the year: seven cut personnel from February, 1956 and four remained stable. Food, tobacco, textiles, apparel and rubber manufacturing

reported their smallest employment for February since World War II, but printing and publishing and paper and chemicals manufacture were close to their peaks for the month.

Durable goods employers reported an increase of 23,000 workers since February a year ago, as five of the industry's branches put on staff and four trimmed payroll. Employment in non-electrical machinery equalled its all-time high, but the lumber and furniture industries slipped to post-war lows for February.

13,000,000 Vote in French African Areas

DAKAR, French West Africa, March 31—An estimated 13 million persons voted today for territorial and provincial assemblies which will provide somewhat more self-government for French colonial West Africa, Equatorial Africa and Madagascar.

Results were to be announced Tuesday.

Under previous laws, only one million persons were eligible to vote. But a new overseas territories law passed by the French National Assembly last January expanded suffrage to a little less than 50 percent of the population of the three territories.

The assemblies elected today will have somewhat wider powers than before.

France's General in Algeria Quits, Hits Atrocity Policies

PARIS, March 31—The resignation of the French general in command of his country's forces in Algeria has dramatized charges that terror and torture have been used against Moslem rebels there. Gen. Jacques Marie Roch Paris de Bollardiere handed in his resig-

nation as commander of Army units in the eastern sector of the Atlas Mountains in Algeria.

While the general maintained the traditional Army silence on his reasons, they were fully spelled out in his defense of the editor, Jean-Jaques Servan Schreiber, now under indictment on charges of undermining the morale of the French Army, for his articles exposing the brutality used in repressing the Algerian rebels.

In a letter to Schreiber's newspaper, L'Express, Gen. Paris de Bollardiere wrote:

"I think it was highly desirable that, after having lived our action and shared our efforts, you should follow your profession as a journalist in underlining for public

opinion the dramatic aspects of the revolutionary war that confront us and the frightful danger there would be for us in losing sight, under the fallacious pretext of immediate efficacy, of the moral values that alone, until now, have been grandeur of our civilization and of our Army."

Schreiber had reported on alleged killings of unarmed Moslems, torture of prisoners and widespread destruction of property in raids against rebel units.

A protest, with a file of documented testimony of the atrocities, was submitted last week to President Rene Coty by a group of 357 of France's most prominent writers and editors, political

and religious leaders.

The campaign was so broad it moved Coty to comment on it last week before the National Assembly. While admitting "isolated" cases of senseless brutality Coty said the French Army would never condone blind repression as its policy.

Meanwhile a dramatic protest came from another writer, Jean Bruier, who, using the signature "Vercors," had published a Resistance novel under the noses of Nazi troops while France was occupied. Vercors returned his Legion of Honor medal to the Government last week as an expression of revulsion against French "tortures in Algeria."

Bannigan's Letter Asking Probe of Witness in Matles Case

Following is the text sent by Eugene F. Bannigan, minority leader in the N. Y. State Assembly, to U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, urging an investigation of the testimony of Joseph Zack Kornfeder, government witness in the recent denaturalization trial of James J. Matles, director of organization of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers.

Bannigan was associated with the defense in the Matles case. Matles' citizenship was ordered revoked at the conclusion of the trial.

Bannigan's letter to Brownell follows:

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I would like to call your attention to a serious matter affecting the administration of justice in the federal courts.

I recently served as counsel for the defendant in the case of U. S. v. Matles, Civil No. 13121 in the

Federal Court of the Eastern District of New York.

The leading witness in that case was one Joseph Zack Kornfeder who, as you are undoubtedly aware, is a professional witness who has testified on behalf of the government in so-called anti-communist cases.

In the course of this man's testimony in the Matles case he stated that he knew the defendant in the years 1925-1927 in New York. He swore that the defendant was then a local leader of the Young Communist League, about 20 years old, who attended various meetings at Communist Party headquarters.

The defense introduced documentary testimony establishing that defendant did not arrive here until 1929 and that during the preceding years he was uninterruptedly in Romania, the country of his origin, working to support his mother.

It is interesting to note that



MATLES

Kornfeder's testimony would have it that Mr. Matles as a 15-year-old boy nipped back and forth between the U. S. and Romania on dark

and mysterious errands.

Significantly enough, neither the government's complaint nor the affidavit of good cause which was attached to the complaint, supports the testimony of this witness. In view of the fact that the witness claimed that he gave this information personally to the government prior to the trial, the government's failure to include it in its affidavit of good cause and complaint would seem to indicate that even before it put him on the stand, it did not believe his testimony on this point, but rather gave due credit to the date on the defendant's certificate of arrival, January, 1929.

I think you will agree that there are strong indications that the government's leading witness committed perjury in this case with

respect to a highly material matter. Certainly, at a very minimum, an intensive investigation is called for. In justice to my client, and in view of the fact that this witness may be employed by the government in other cases, an immediate investigation is required to see to it that the "waters of justice are not polluted." To use the language of the Supreme Court in a recent case, involving a comparable problem, United States v. Mesarosh, U. S.

"Pollution having taken place here, the condition should be remedied at the earliest opportunity."

A failure promptly to initiate an investigation of this matter could only support the charge that the government punishes perjuries by informers only if they embarrass or undermine its legal position but never if such perjuries are in aid of the government's case.

CIRCUS SLIPS INTO TOWN

The circus slipped into town yesterday.

The elephants, horses and other animals of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus paraded through nearly deserted early morning streets after unloading from the train that brought them from winter quarters at Sarasota, Fla.

The 40-week tour that starts Wednesday in Madison Square Garden will sport a "new look." Tents were abandoned in favor of appearances in covered arenas and at state fairs.

Last Jan. 18 officials of the circus and the American Guild of Variety Artists signed a four-year contract. The recognition dispute resulted in picketing last season and the appearance of a rival, union-sponsored circus.

Famed clown Emmett Kelly withdrew from the circus because of the management's refusal to grant the labor demands.

After the Madison Square Garden engagement that runs until May 12, the circus will play its traditional second indoor date in



Boston. The big differences from last season will not become apparent until it moves on to other dates at Providence, R.I., Rochester, N. Y., Hershey, Pa., and Charlotte and Raleigh, N. C.

GUS HALL FREED; IN COURT APRIL 15 ON 2D CHARGE

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 31—Gus Hall, one of the 11 national Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act in 1949, was released from the U.S. Penitentiary yesterday.

He left here under \$5,000 bond on a second Smith Act charge of individual membership in the Communist Party. John Abt, his attorney, said he returned at once to Cleveland where his wife and two children live.

Hall, a Navy veteran and former national secretary of the party, had served five and one half years. He was sentenced to a five year term in 1949 by Judge Harold R. Medina in New York on a charge of "conspiring to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the U.S. Government." He became a political refugee in 1951, was arrested in Mexico and was later sentenced to three-years additional imprisonment for contempt of court.

He received statutory time off



HALL

from his eight year sentence for good behavior when he was freed. He will be required to report regularly to federal parole officers.

Hall is scheduled to appear in the U.S. Courthouse in New York, April 15 to answer the indictment of individual Communist Party membership.

Bakers' Union V.P. Resigns

WASHINGTON, March 31—The AFL-CIO Bakers and Confectionery Workers Union today announced the "long contemplated" resignation of vice-president George Stuart, a target of corruption charges from within his own union.

Both Stuart and union president James G. Cross have been accused of misconduct by Curtis R. Sims, the union's secretary-treasurer.

The union's executive board earlier this month cleared the two officials and brought counter-charges against Sims.

Sims appealed to the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, which agreed to assume jurisdiction. An investigation is now in progress.

The Senate Labor Rackets Committee has subpoenaed Stuart, Cross and Sims.

Social Work School Hears Gates on Free Speech

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

John Gates, editor of The Daily Worker and first of two forum speakers Friday in the student lounge at the New York School of Social Work, which is connected with Columbia, said he was "greatly encouraged" by the actions of students who have requested

him to speak after five city college heads banned his speaking. "Not because they believe in Communist views; I know a majority don't agree," he said. He said his invitation to the New York School of Social Work represented "an act of courage on the part of the Student Council there."

Some 80 students crowded into the lounge during their lunch hour to hear Gates and Bernard Rosenberg, sociology lecturer at Columbia and at the New School for Social Research.

This was the fourth group at Columbia that Gates has addressed since the ban on free speech, which first was embodied in a Queens college decision cancelling a scheduled appearance by Gates during Academic Freedom Week.

Before Gates finished speaking, all seats were taken, and latecomers stood against the rear wall. Many students brought sandwiches and milk into the lounge, and some of the earnest questions put by co-eds were enunciated between bites of chocolate cake.

Later, as a small group stayed to pursue the questioning of speakers, one young woman said to the chairman, Bert Weinert, president of the Student Council: "We haven't had so many here since Owen Lattimore." It was explained that there usually were not more than 20 at such affairs.

Rosenberg, after quickly agreeing that the ban on Gates' speaking was "deplorable" and "was not very intelligent," spoke feelingly about the "unwarranted" amount of publicity Gates had received and added rather irritably that Gates has now spoken "for the fourth or fifth time" under Columbia's auspices.

Rosenberg brought a laugh from the students when he said it "seems the FBI or some other agency just won't permit the Communist Party to die." He called it a "moribund and discredited and bankrupt movement," claimed Gates "cannot both be devoted to free inquiry and to Soviet despotism," and that while "others fell away . . . not Mr. Gates." It was his contention that "when he remains a spokesman for the party . . . we must raise the question how devoted (he can be) to academic freedom."

As this was almost Rosenberg's sole allusion to academic freedom, and as the chairman warned students to limit their question to academic freedom, it required some fast foot-work to answer him.

Gates' first sally brought a laugh. Asked if it were true that

the recent party convention barred the press, he said it was, but added that reporters obtained fill-ins not only from party spokesmen but from non-Communist observers, "of whom Mr. Rosenberg is living proof they were not hand-picked by us."

Asked about Rosenberg's expressed doubt about his (Gates') ability to defend freedom to speak, Gates replied, "I can say and I do say I will defend Mr. Rosenberg's rights as much as he defends mine," despite the fact that of the statements he had just heard from Rosenberg, "many are wholly inaccurate."

Gates cited Hungary. Rosenberg had said Gates had a "peculiar position in regard to Hungary—condemning the first intervention and condoning the second" by Soviet troops, whom Rosenberg called "murderers." Gates said: "In the Daily Worker, and in various speeches I've made, I've condemned both actions, the first and second."

That, he said, was the position of The Daily Worker, which he edited. He also corrected Rosenberg as to the position of the Communist Party. Gates explained, "The Communist Party condemned the first and neither condemned nor approved the second."

IVES SAYS RACKETS BODY HAS EVIDENCE ON FIRMS

Sen. Irving Ives (R-N.Y.), ranking Republican on the Senate rackets probe committee, acknowledged yesterday that the committee had evidence involving employers which would be acted on "shortly."

However, he declined to name any of the corporations being investigated or to indicate where there was "collusion" between management and labor officials in corrupt practices.

Sen. Ives appeared on the television program Face The Nation, over CBS Channel 2 at 3 p.m. Most of the questions put to him by a panel of newspapermen concerned Dave Beck and charges of racketeering in unions.

However, one reporter reminded Ives that the official name of the Senate group was the Select Committee On Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, and asked him what the committee was doing about management.

Ives said he believed the current

Rosenberg lost no time in asking to answer Gates. The chairman reluctantly agreed if he could keep it brief. The next questioner asked Rosenberg pointedly: "Getting back to academic freedom—did I understand you to mean Communists shouldn't be allowed to teach?"

Rosenberg stumbled a bit on that one. He said yes, but "not because he's a Communist but because he's incompetent. . . ."

Gates got a whack at that one and defied anyone to show a single instance in this country where a Communist was fired as a teacher because of any facts brought out about his teaching—any case in which it was even alleged he taught subversive doctrine. The only cases, he said, were based on alleged facts as to membership, never on incompetence.

A young man asked whether the Communist convention couldn't have got around the matter of security by having delegates concealed from reporters but having their debate and reports carried by loudspeaker. "Well," said Gates, "I think that's a good idea, and it will be considered at the next convention." In the midst of the general laughter that followed he said the press would be admitted into the next convention.

probes could set labor back ten or twenty years, although in the "long run" it would prove helpful.

Ives said he hopes the investigation will lead to legislation next year to tighten up the Taft-Hartley's provisions calling for unions to file financial reports with the Labor Department.

He said criminal penalties should be written into these provisions. Under present law, he noted, the sole penalty for violating these provisions involves the denial of the union's privilege to bargain with the protection of the law.

Ives said today there is "plenty of room" to warrant criminal prosecution of Teamster union president Dave Beck and consultant Nathan W. Shefferman on charges of violating the Taft-Hartley law.

Ives said he believes the financial transactions between Beck and Shefferman violated the Taft-Hartley ban on payments between labor and management representatives.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Praises Platt
Ghana Series

Editor, Daily Worker:

The series of articles on African Gold Coast culture were splendid. They ought to be made into a pamphlet or sent to "Phylon" at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. One thing struck me forcibly however. Another dimension ought, I feel, be added.

The Brazilian historians claim and offer proof that the West African Negro reached the Western Hemisphere long before Columbus. Could there not be an article, even if in fullness it lacked the qualities of the first three, that brings the African to Western shores and not as a slave. My feeling is that such an article would add weight to the others and not be an anti-climax by any means.

William L. Patterson
March 29

Labor Score
In Indiana

Editor, Daily Worker

Your readers may be interested in the final box score on the record of Indiana's "Right to Wreck" legislation. The record will give them some idea of New Republicanism in action these days. We have gone back a bit from the proud days of 1893 when an Indiana legislature passed a law which provided jail sentences for bosses who tried to deprive a man of his right to join a union!

Well, here's the story, 1957-style of Modern Handley-Jenner Republicanism:

1. They passed the Right to Scab law.
2. They increased the state income tax on wages, salaries, etc. by 50 percent.
3. They increased the gas tax 2 cents a gallon.
4. They passed a law denying labor the right to collect supplementary unemployment benefits, as won in their contracts, while they collect state benefits.
5. They passed a law limiting picketing to those workers who work in the struck plants.
6. They passed a resolution calling for a legislative committee to study subversive activities; i.e., to engage in headline witch-hunting against labor and other people's organizations.
7. They denied Negro citizens the vaunted "right to work" by killing proposed FEPC legislation and a civil rights bill.
8. They almost passed a law prohibiting use of union funds in support of political candidates, but this was defeated by two votes after the big labor demonstration at the State House.

What accounts for this maul-

ing job on labor in this state? The economic picture in this state is tightening up and the corporations are trying to dump their burdens on the workers. So they are smacking away at the workers.

The State Federation (AFL) leaders had some illusions about these New Republicans whom they supported. They are learning the hard way.

AFL-CIO leaders were divided on this and other questions. The merger has not been achieved so the needed unity was absent when the employers and their State House stooges went to town on labor.

The full strength of the rank and file was not mobilized for this battle. The big demonstration showed the workers were all set to go, whenever and wherever any body asked them to roll up their sleeves and fight. But the AFL asked late, because they relied on Handley and the CIO didn't ask at all. Some of their most prominent leaders referred to the call of the AFL for a demonstration as "mob rule" and "rowdiness." The quick reversal of the bill on union political activity after the State House demonstration showed what could have been done if the workers were mobilized in militant fashion.

This experience shows the need to join hands with the farmers. The boss press painted labor as the farmer's enemy. The anti-labor votes came from these communities. In this connection, labor has to insist on the legislature carrying out the constitutional provision for reapportionment in the state. Today, two thirds of the voters live in industrial cities which receive only one third of the state's representation!

Likewise, labor needs to join hands in its legislative battle with the Negro people. Negro trade union leaders in the state distinguished themselves in combining the demand for FEPC (the right to work) with their demand for the defeat of the Right to Scab law.

Emanuel Blum
March 28, 1957

Report U.S. Seizes Japan Fishing Boat

TOKYO, March 31—The Japanese Coast Guard called on the Foreign Office today to check reports that a Japanese tuna boat and its 35-man crew were seized by a U. S. warship off the Bonin Islands.

The 90-ton Meitoku Maru was taken into custody last night and escorted toward Saipan Island, according to a report received by the Chimu Fishery Association's wireless station.

Teamsters

(Continued from Page 1)

route homeward to Seattle, that his union would set up a publicity bureau in Washington financed by million dollars to tell the public the "Teamsters' side" of the story. English said he had heard nothing of such a proposal and added:

"As long as I am general secretary-treasurer of the International I will oppose any use of the union funds for that purpose."

Beck, when asked in Seattle to comment on the retort by English, said:

"It was approved by the general board in a telephone poll conducted in accordance with the constitution of the Teamsters' Union. Everybody was for it. I got overwhelming approval."

"I don't understand English saying he was not approached on the matter. He is a member of the general board. The secretary who called all the members of the board must have called him too."

There was also a big question on what support Beck may get among other AFL-CIO leaders. Only 20 of the executive council membership of 29 attended the meeting of Friday. Beck is known to have some allies. His union also has mutual-assistance pacts with a number of the internationals, among them some of the largest in the AFL-CIO. Some of this alliance, however, is based on strictly union issues and relations. The leaders of such allied unions may likely show concern for the consequences for their unions in organization and show of strength against employers if the IBT is out of the AFL-CIO.

The Council, after a session of less than two hours, voted unanimously to suspend Beck pending an investigation set May 20 for a hearing on charges against Beck for "his actions in bringing the labor movement into disrepute and his failure to explain the many charges against him regarding the misuse of union funds and ordered the Ethical Practices Committee to investigate corruption in the IBT."

Technically, the Council suspended Beck for violating the stand of the Miami Beach council meeting forbidding an officer of any union to invoke the Fifth Amendment before a public investigating body. The AFL-CIO Council, however, can do nothing on the status of officers within the IBT. Internationals are autonomous.

KADAR, BULGANIN AGREE TO STRENGTHEN WARSAW PACT

At a meeting in Moscow to honor a Hungarian delegation headed by Premier Janos Kadar, Soviet Premier Bulganin yesterday said that the two governments agreed to "strengthen most decisively the Warsaw Pact."

Both Bulganin and Kadar assailed former Hungarian Premier Imre Nagy and declared that Nagy had received "active support from Yugoslav leaders."

Bulganin charged that Yugoslav-

ALAN PATON GOES ON TRIAL IN DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

DURBAN, South Africa, March 28—Alan Paton, author of the novel, "Cry the Beloved Country," went on trial today for attending a Negro-white meeting without the permission of the city mayor.

An obscure 20-year-old regulation forbids joint public appearances of Negroes, Asians and whites without prior approval by the mayor.

Paton, who is chairman of South Africa's Liberal Party, attended a fund-raising meeting of non-whites in Durban some weeks ago.

"I am prepared to go to jail, but not for an offense I am not aware of committing," Paton, whose novel on South African racial problems was a best-seller in the U. S., said before appearing in court.

The AFL-CIO can only request president of the High School Teachers Association, came this question: "How can we attract more teachers when the ones we have are treated so shabbily?"

With the firm declaration that "we are not going to be satisfied with peanuts . . . we must show the city that we mean business," she announced her group's new "code," by far the most drastic ever suggested.

Heading the HSTA committee that is planning the code is a teacher with 28 years' experience in the school system, Joseph Selkove, a biology teacher at Boys High, in Brooklyn. The new code will pledge teachers to unite in these moves:

• Ask teachers to leave school with the last bell, and stay not even one minute later.

• Ask teachers to sit passively and take not part in discussions at faculty meetings.

• Ask athletic coaches not to coach school teams; ask all teachers to absent themselves from meetings of professional groups, and from committee discussions of changes in courses.

• Request all teachers to stop writing to rally school periodicals, and stop the routine procedure of asking students to buy tickets to ball games and school plays.

Selkove said the teachers are being treated like "petulant children," and wanted to know: "Why doesn't Dr. Jansen say something? He asked for \$23 million . . . Is he now going to be satisfied with \$6,400,000? Does he want us to believe that he is our friend by giving lip service to salary increases?"

But at Worker deadline Jansen has maintained a five-day silence on the pay issue. Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, said, "None of us are happy over this reduction. I plan to continue to seek higher salaries for the teachers."

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.
Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
5 mos. 6 mos. 1 year
Daily Worker only \$4.00 \$7.00 \$12.00
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Foreign)
Daily Worker & Worker 4.75 8.00 15.00
The Worker 2.00 3.00

DAVE BECK, GUARDIAN OF THE YOUTH

THE ITEM of Dave Beck's finances that interests me most is not the \$270,000 he borrowed from the union treasury. Nor is it the \$169,000 with which the union bought his Seattle home from Beck and then permitted him to live in it rent-free. What is most illuminating to me is the published list of "Samples of Items Purchased for Dave Beck by Nathan Shefferman with Teamster Union Funds."

For years I have tried to reconstruct in my mind a scene on the campus of the University of Washington on a Saturday in January of 1949. That was the



day the Regents of the University met for three hours in executive session to consider the case of several professors and their alleged Communist views. One of the seven Regents of the University was Dave Beck and often have I wondered what the scene was like as the Teamster official sat there, weighed down by his responsibilities as guardian of the minds and morals of the student body.

But now, with the help of the list of "Samples of Items Purchased with Union Funds," I feel as if I was right there in the Regents' room by Beck's side.

His fact lined with the cares of a preceptor of the youth, there sits our Dave wearing his "five shirts," \$237.76. He listens to how the professors have corrupted the youth and grimly strokes his face shaved by, as the List tells us, his "Shaver-

ters, \$46.40" and fingers his "Custom-made tie, \$14."

WHEN REGENT Beck hears that the professors took the Fifth Amendment to protect the right of privacy of political belief, he trembles with rage. "Americans who live the American way of life do not have to hide behind technicalities," he shouts and wipes the perspiration from his brow with "five dozen diapers, \$9.68."

"Communists are lower than than a snake's stomach," says our Socrates as he peers at the other Regents through "twelve pairs Magna binoculars, \$354" and munches on a chicken drumstick from, as the List tells us, his "two Coldspot freezers, \$926.80."

ARE NOT AMERICAN youth to be allowed to grow up God-

fearing citizens of their community and with the highest ethical standards? Beck ponders the proper fate for the professors. Should they be shot with his "shells, \$61.50"? Mangled in the propellers of his "Sears type outboards, \$149.31"? Smothered to death beneath a pile of "rugs from Strauss-Rose Carpet Corp., one cheviot, \$571.99, one frieze, \$672.07, one renaissance, \$991.19?"

He looks at, according to the List, his "watch for golf clubs, \$26.77." Time is going by and the student body is waiting for some sign they are to be saved.

His brain whirls efficiently like a "one 1-hp GE Compressor \$217, a one-half hp. Carrier Compressor \$125, one one-half hp. GE Compressor less motor

By ALAN MAX

\$106, total \$448, 2 percent sales tax \$8.98, total \$546.96."

"I have no time for individuals who take the Fifth Amendment," he growls as he hitches up his "six pair knee drawers \$27.54" and bangs down on the table with "two aluminum boats, \$196.50."

The motion to fire the professors is put to a vote. Regent Beck casts his by holding his "golf clubs, \$129" high up in the air and patriotically waving "two dozen sheets, \$72."

It is all over. Regent Beck leans back contentedly in his chair. Has he not rescued the youth from contact with Communists? Has he not purified their minds with a "Hoover vacuum, \$99.04" and protected their morals with "Kaiser roofing sheet, \$1,431.27?"

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PAPER, INC., 25 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.
Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

THE BUDGET AND TAXES

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has dismissed, with unusually harsh words, any idea of a substantial budget cut. "Fatuous" and "futile" were the choice descriptions amid the Presidential complaints against those whose demands for budget reductions, he claims, would injure the national security.

The fact is that there is nothing sacrosanct about the arms budget and the fantastically exaggerated demands of the Pentagon for more and more of the people's money.

The budget is, of course, intimately connected with the question of tax cuts. The low income public has been yearly promised, and as regularly cheated out of, a cut in federal income taxes.

Two years ago, legislation to increase the exemption-per-dependent from the present \$600 was barely defeated.

With the cost of living continuing its upward climb, such tax relief as labor wants—to increase the \$600 exemption to \$800-\$1,000 is the barest minimum the working-man and his family have a right to expect.

But the public does not want to pay out of its own pocket for any tax cut. It does not want Congress to cut on public projects, on welfare, education or health services.

The sentiment exists among sizable sections of the present Congress for some tax relief. But the cut, if any, is apt to wind up benefiting those who need it least, the big trusts and corporations, unless labor now busies itself with a campaign to lighten the tax loaded on those who are most heavily burdened—the working people and small businessmen.

Meanwhile, Congress, controlled as it is by the oil industry, the banks, and the billion-dollar corporations, killed the Fulbright move to reduce taxes on small business and to boost the taxes on the biggest corporations.

Moreover, the Senate buried proposals to reduce from 27½ to 15 percent the depletion allowance which permits the oil industry to get away scot-free on taxes from the hundreds of millions in profits it rakes in from its Middle East operations.

The capitalist press, naturally, plays down these scandalous Big Business influences in our government in Washington, while it blows up the probe into unions to discredit labor in the public eye while it conceals the truth of the corrupt and unethical practices of the corporations of our country.

FIASCO IN ALBANY

THE STATE Legislature, which adjourned Saturday afternoon, accomplished little to commend itself to the respect of the working people of New York. It raises the maximum benefits available to recipients of unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, but threw in big business gimmicks to nullify the benefits. It continued rent controls for two more years, but, by permitting up-state housing to become decontrolled as it become vacant, it laid the basis for statewide decontrol.

The Republican-controlled Legislature killed, in the Senate Finance Committee, a bill aimed at balking the boost in telephone rates. In the words of Gov. Harriman, it handed the phone trust "a privileged position for the exploitation of consumers."

The Legislature killed a measure strengthening the powers of the State Commission Against Discrimination to enforce the law against bias in jobs. It also killed a bill which would have prohibited bias in private housing.

Against this tender concern for the ability of big business to mulct the consumer, in contrast to the indifference to the fight to rid New York of racial bias, the action in creating a witchhunt in the state's public housing is all the more disgraceful.

The requirement that tenants and housing applicants sign non-Communist oaths as a condition of tenancy, added to the state "security risk" law which was perpetuated by this Legislature, puts New York in a sorry light.

Harriman has announced that he may call a special session of the Legislature to deal with the issue of a phone rate rise.

Harriman should be pressed to call such a special session and to add to its specified agenda the anti-discrimination measures and the unemployment insurance bill as called for by state CIO.

Harriman would also be serving the public interest by vetoing the public housing loyalty bill as a measure whose only effect—aside from the obvious one of infringing on the rights of the tenants involved—would be to encourage a resurgence of the worst features of the witch-hunt.

Also, as called for by the 30 organizations which campaigned to strengthen SCAD, Gov. Harriman should veto the GOP bill which would set up a civil rights bureau in the attorney general's office as a move to weaken SCAD's role.

SOME DAY we ought to have a special Senate or House committee investigate what it is in our top flight labor officials that creates in them a weakness for extraordinarily high-priced silk shirts and golf. At least those two items seem to have some connection to "good labor relations" and surely our lawmakers are interested in that.

The silk shirts and golf turned up again. This time among the scores of articles totaling many thousands of dollars, purchased at discount rates, for Dave Beck by his "dear friend" Nathan Shefferman, Chicago labor relations consultant who works the company side of some 300 firms, many of them with Teamster contracts. Nathan Shefferman, Chicago labor relations consultant who works the company side of some 300 firms, many of them with Teamster contracts.

Among the items, which must have caught your eyes, too, were "five shirts, \$237.76," "two silk shirts, \$39.18," "Custom-made tie, \$14," golf clubs, \$129, "watch for golf clubs, \$26.77," "six pair knee-drawers" (wonder if that has anything to do with golf)—\$27.54, "golf balls, \$54."

THE LAST TIME in my memory when expensive silk shirts and golf entered the labor relations field was at the windup of the New York Crime Commission hearings on the waterfront in 1952 when "King" Joe Ryan (remember him) then "president for life" of the International Longshoremen's Association, was shown a list of items in a subpoenaed account book that he kept personally and alone, and which he said was the "anti-Communist" fund account. That's how he explained the regular yearly bribes, in one case \$1,500 from one company each Yuletide: It was a "secret" fund to which the shipowners kicked in to

World of Labor

by George Morris

Silk Shirts, Golf Clubs and "Labor"

"fight Harry Bridges" and maintain "peace" on the New York waterfront. So said Joe Ryan. Then the committee's counsel read from the "anti-Communist" account book bills of some \$817 for shirts; \$1,332 for golf dues and charges, \$1,000 for a Golf bond, etc.

There is a difference between the Beck and Ryan list. Beck, for example, had an enormous number of diaper purchases—enough to supply a nursery. Ryan didn't. But Ryan had \$10,774 for insurance. Beck had Kaiser roofing sheet, \$1,431. Ryan had \$478 burial expenses for a relative and \$460 for a cruise to Guatemala. Incidentally, on the last item, Ryan mumbled something about "investigating communism" in that land.

Beck had "Sulka ties and shirts, \$192.65," while Ryan had \$546 for a luncheon at the Stork Club. I don't want to burden the reader with the whole list, but its those silk shirts and golf clubs that strike my attention.

SHEFFERMAN who like the practical labor relations consultant he is, has 20 people handling his business and spends most of his time with people—like Beck—promoting good relations, explained his purchasing service to the Senate Committee; "It was just a friendly service to a man I admired . . .

with whom I used to discuss anti-communism."

Beck, some hours later, when recalled to the stand, invoked the Fifth, as is the right of any man, even one about to be prosecuted for evading income tax payments. But he significantly forgot about rights when he was reminded that 1948, when he was one of the great men of our educational system—a regent of Washington University—he voted dismissal of six professors who invoked the Fifth for reasons of conscience.

He went on an anti-communist binge, bragged he was anti-Communist from way back, praised Sen. McCarthy who was sitting in front of him and scanned the faces of committee members to see if it works.

The Ryan "list" may differ in some respects from Beck's. Ryan received his compensation for "good labor relations" in a little different way than the latter. But the basic features were the same. And it's all in the interest of "anti-Communism" and it seems that wearing very expensive silk shirts and belonging to golf clubs is a definite part of the ceremony.

Ryan's "dearest" friend was William McCormack, the "Mr. Big" of the New York waterfront employers. It was McCormack who recommended Ryan to an exclusive golf club where

(Continued on Page 7)

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

One of History's Greatest Revolutions

WHAT PASSES for policy toward China is beginning to come under fire even from conservatives. China, as a going concern, commands attention from anyone with a brain in his head.

John K. Fairbank is a foe of communism. He also traveled widely in China. And he has a brain in his head. During the war he was special assistant to the American ambassador in China and later director of the U. S. Information Service there. Now a professor of history at Harvard he lectured at Peking Universities under Chiang Kai-shek.

In the April issue of the Atlantic magazine Prof. Fairbank writes an article entitled "China: Time for a Policy."

"Our present posture toward China," Prof. Fairbank says, "is righteous, isolated, and negative. The once consoling explanation that Communism won China only through a transpacific conspiracy no longer satisfies even the least thoughtful ultrapatriot. . . . Our problem is more profound than we like to acknowledge: Communism seems to be flourishing in China, and American ways are rejected. Neither collapse at Peking nor defection from Moscow seems likely. A new U. S. policy is needed to meet new problems in Asia."

AMERICA IS supposed to have a pragmatic outlook on life. Well, what is the outstanding fact about China? That the Communists have been successful. Or, as Prof. Fairbank put it in his Atlantic article:

"American public discussion, notably during the 1956 elections, has shied away from the

real issues. Our commentators have not dwelt upon the remarkable successes of Chinese Communism in establishing its controls over such disparate things as prices, persons, and minds, mobilizing patriotic youth, collectivizing the rural economy, and pushing industrialization. For good or ill, these have been great achievements, refashioning the world's largest and most ancient society. In Asian eyes they outshine all the first steps and small bits of Chinese modernization with which Americans were associated during our century of treaty contact."

In other words Asians, like Americans, ask the question: does it work? Or, you might say they apply a related criterion: By their fruits shall ye know them. America and the rest of the Western world had a full century to show what they would bring to China. What the Chinese Communists brought to their own land in a few years far outshines the ugly fruits of Western domination.

PROF. FAIRBANK notes: "Peking's offer last summer to admit American journalists bespeaks the Communist pride in these vast transformations and the desire to advertise them to the American public."

By refusing the Chinese offer, Prof. Fairbank points out, we put ourselves "in the dubious position of denying our own principle of freedom of the press in order to misuse the issue as an expedient form of diplomatic pressure."

Paradoxically, as Prof. Fairbank shows, in the first American approaches to China our ma-

jor concern was "freedom of access to the Chinese civilization. . . ." Today, however, we make a high virtue of blocking our own access to China.

As a student of Chinese history Prof. Fairbank stresses both the Chinese and the Communist roots of the revolution. It is, he says, "comparable in scope and significance to the French or Russian revolutions—one of the 'great' social changes of all time. Not only are the Chinese almost a quarter of mankind situated in a strategic area: the uprooting and reshaping of their social, political and economic institutions during the modern century have constituted one of the most arduous and cataclysmic processes in the whole human record, more change within a shorter span than anything ever experienced in the West."

PROF. FAIRBANK recalls that Sun Yet-sen ruefully called his people "a sheet of loose sand." Then Prof. Fairbank adds:

"Yet within another lifetime a vigorous centralized government has reappeared and has again organized both the student elite and the peasant masses. This disintegration and rebirth of Chinese state power in modern times has been neither easy nor kind, but we can no longer doubt that it has occurred."

How destructive our policy is toward China can be measured by how it hurts our own interests. Most vulnerable is our sponsorship of Formosa as though that were "China." Prof. Fairbank suggests:

"For us, the organized wrath of 600 million people in China is not something to go out and seek; yet by our principles we

(Continued on Page 7)

THEATRE

Moving Desegregation Play at Greenwich Mews

By HARRY RAYMOND

The Greenwich Mews Theatre, which operates at 141 W. 13th St., has brought to its stage as its second production of the season a sensitive, moving drama of an important phase of the growing movement for desegregation of the Negro in the South. "A Land Beyond the River" is the title of this new play by Lofton Mitchell. And under the vigorous direction of Michael Howard it is a theatre work with punch and clarity.

The play is based on the historic struggle of the Negro people in Clarendon County, N. C., under the leadership of the Rev. Joseph A. Delaine. Amid a reign of terror, the followers of the militant clergyman won a suit in the courts for equal school and bus rights. But the rights they won were "equal but separate." As in real life, the fight did not end there. It continues into the current phase for complete desegregation.

Mr. Mitchell, whose "Harlem Showcase" hits, "The Cellar" and "Bancroft Dynasty" have given him an important niche in the world of the live theatre, is a man with strong feelings about the human material he is dealing with. His writing in this work reveals a deep artistic concern to open men's eyes to wake them up, astound them and win them as partisans in a great movement of his people for the democratic rights which they have so long been denied.

He does not try to dazzle the audience with high-blown phrases. He writes in the colloquial tongue of the Southern Negro people. The style is austere. And it has a dignity which is lacking in the works of many playwrights who have dealt with problems of the Negro in the South.

In the staging of "A Land Beyond the River" there has been an excellent coordination of work of playwright, director and actors. They compliment each other in bringing to life a play which is explosively emotional, mixing laughter with tragedy and bitter struggle.

Mr. Mitchell digs deep into the lives of his characters and the social forces which move them. They do not travel a straight path

toward their goal of freedom. They have their doubts and weaknesses. There are those whose strong doubts tend to weaken the fight. Yet the playwright has caught a view of the relentless dialectics of life. He sees growing out of it all, out of this law of progress, strength, unity and the triumph of good over evil. Mr. Mitchell has written an optimistic drama.

What gives this play its theatrical potency is the vigorous development of the characters in it. Robert G. Brown gives a particularly fine performance as the Rev. Layne, the character who represents the Rev. Delaine. Mr. Brown has dug deep below the surface to create this role. He conveys to the audience not only that which rises to the surface but the thought and emotions which lie deep below the surface and move him and his neighbors to action.

There are fine performances by Helen Martin the role of wife of the clergyman who dies tragically when word arrives their home has been burned. There is another excellent portrayal by Peggy Devello as the wise old grandmother who comes down from the hills to offer some wise advice to the folks in the community below. There are also good performances by Donald Julian, Jaqueline Barnes, Richard Ward, Diana Sands, Helen Martin, Fran Bennett, Ted Butler and Lionel Habas as town folks engaged in the desegregation fight. Howard Wierum as the white physician and partisan in the struggle gives another of his winning character portrayals.

John R. Friedman has designed an economical yet realistic setting showing a schoolyard, a church, the interior of one home and the exterior of another.

What impressed me particularly was the unity of acting style which emerged under Mr. Howard's direction. The Mews has developed in this play something which comes close to repertory acting, although it is not a repertory which can lavish much time on rehearsals.

There is much more to be said about the play, about its richness and about the work of each individual involved in presenting it. But it is impossible after one per-

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

Movie: Winslow Boy (9) Noon
Movie: Of Mice and Men (11) 3:30
Voice of Firestone (7) 8:30. Cesare Siepi-basso
I Love Lucy (2) 9

Movie: Daisy Kenyon with Joan Crawford (13) 9

Robt. Montgomery Presents (4) 9:30. A Slice of Life by J. Harvey Howells. Story of business world

Studio One: The Years Between (2) 10. Teenage problems.

Boxing from St. Nick's 10:30 Heavyweight bout

Movie: Keeper of the Flame (2) 11:15. Spencer Tracy, Katherine Hepburn. Good melodrama with political overtones by Donald Ogden Stewart

MOVIES

Giant, Beekman & 8th St. Theatre
Three Brave Men, Paramount
Great Man, Sutton

Cold of Naples, Paris
Red Balloon, Victoria & Fine Arts
Wee Geordie, Art

We Are All Murderers, Midtown,
Gramercy, Ascot, Heights
Tempest in the Flesh, World

Lust for Life, Plaza
La Strada, 52nd St. Translux
Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli

DRAMA

Orpheus Descending, Martin Beck
The Anatomist, Royal, 62 E. 4th.
Utopia Limited, Shakespeare-wrights, 264 W. 87 St.

Visit To a Small Planet, Booth
Purple Dust, Cherry Lane
A Hole in the Head, Plymouth

Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes
Good King Charles, Downtown

Bells Are Ringing, Shubert
Volpone, Rooftop Theatre
Take a Giant Step, Jan Hus Audit.

Major Barbara, Morosco
My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys

Diary of Anne Frank, Ambassador
Inherit the Wind, National
Waltz of Toreadors, Coronet

No Time For Sergeants, Alvin
Separate Tables, Music Box
Li'l Abner, St. James

Duchess of Malfi, Phoenix

formance to consider all that was seen and heard. It is the kind of play one wants to see again, an important topical drama with a heart that beats with a passionate desire to improve human conditions.

THEATRE

'Brigadoon' Revival At the City Center

By BEN LEVINE

"Brigadoon," the successful Broadway musical comedy, with book and lyrics by Alan Jay Lerner and music by Frederick Loewe, is now being presented in a revival at City Center, where it has received even greater acclaim than at its original appearance.

This story concerns two New York youths who, lost in the wilds of Scotland, come upon a vanished village which appears once every 100 years, the cycle having begun in 1757. Tommy Albright (David Atkinson), one of the travelers, falls in love with a maiden of the village, Fiona MacLaren (Virginia Oswald), and casts in his lot with the vanishing villagers, turning his back on the sophisticated fiancée of his comfortable but humdrum New York life.

I enjoyed the colorful dances, created by Agnes de Mille and performed by handsome youths and beautiful maidens. The dancers were as nimble as the dance music was gay. I particularly liked the wedding numbers and the sword dance, where the Scottish spirit came through in its purest form.

Other dance arrangements, however, were stylized in a more modern manner, which I might describe as run-of-the-mille, and which did not help that atmosphere of the enchanted Scots village upon which the production depended.

The songs, also, where they drew on the magical old Scotch tunes, were tuneful, but this happened rarely. Most of the music

was disappointingly Broadway, and the spoonful of Scotch was lost in a Tin Pan Alley pail of water.

Robert Rounseville, as a Scots bridegroom, helped with a beautiful tenor voice, and he should have had the leading role. Instead, David Atkinson was the hero, and Mr. Atkinson's strong baritone was not the happiest blend with Virginia Oswald's soprano voice in the love duets.

The brightest part of the evening's singing was contrived by Helen Gallagher, with her comic ballads about her love affairs, like the one about the soldier who thought her snoring was the bugle call "and so he marched away."

But neither the acting nor the directing nor the story details gave me that feeling of enchantment and consistent art that I had expected.

Sloan Simpson, the former wife of Mayor O'Dwyer, had a small bit at the end as the discarded New York fiancée. This was, I understand, her debut on the legitimate stage. To make room for the vision of the enchanted village at the right, in building up the finale, the New York barroom scene was crowded into a small left corner, and Miss Simpson's only appearance was in a small part of the small spotlight. Her worst enemy could not wish her a more unhappy debut.

My low opinion of the production is, however, definitely not shared by the public, whose clamor for tickets is so great that plans are being made to move the show to the Adelphia Theatre after it completes its two-week run at the City Center.

News of the Arts

PHOENIX THEATRE PLANS "SURPRISE PARTY" APRIL 28

A "Surprise Party" will be held on the stage of the Phoenix Theatre on Sunday night, April 28. The party is being thrown by Theatre Incorporated, a non-profit tax-exempt corporation which will take the Phoenix Theatre under its wing next season and help it expand its services—cultural, educational and theatrical. A galaxy of prominent theatrical people will entertain. Among them will be Kaye Ballard, Jack Cassidy, Harvey Lembeck, Mildred Natwick, Bibi Osterwald, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Nancy Walker, Charlotte Rae, Alfred Drake, Tom Ewell, Hermione Gingold, Shirley Jones, Nora Kaye, Cyril Ritchard, Menasha Skulnik. What they will do is a secret. Some things will be seen for the first time at the Phoenix or anywhere else in the city. An evening of first rate fun and gaiety is promised.

Playwright Thornton Wilder, winner of three Pulitzer prizes, was a recent guest of honor at a reception in the Polish Embassy in Washington. Mr. Wilder's play, "The Skin of Our Teeth," is among the most popular productions of the current theatrical season in Warsaw. The Polish ambassador presented the playwright with a bound volume of photographs of scenes from the Polish version of the play, reviews from Warsaw newspapers and periodicals as well as programs and poster materials used during its run. The volume also contains a letter from Erwin Axer, director of the Narodowy Teatr (National Theatre) where the play is being performed thanking Mr. Wilder for devoting his royalties to the benefit fund of the Association of Polish Theatre and Film Artists.

Among the guests at the Embassy reception were cultural officers of diplomatic missions, officials of the Department of State, and

leading figures in the arts in the Washington area.

If you're a TV fan who likes quiz programs you'll probably recall Al Einfrank who displayed a vast knowledge of geography as he answered dozens of queries on the \$64,000 Question. Einfrank it turns out, is a power truck operator at the Douglas Aircraft Co. El Segundo plant in Los Angeles, and an active trade unionist. He's a member and trustee of the International Association of Machinists Aircraft Lodge 720-B. To the millions of TV fans he was known as "Mr. Geography," having appeared on the program for five successive weeks. He reached the summit—the \$64,000 question—and then was unable to answer the final question. He retired with a Cadillac as a consolation prize. But his TV career has not yet ended. Croucho Marx signed him up for his show in the fall.

A choral tribute to Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of Ghana, as presented on the United Negro College Fund-ABC radio network choir series by the glee club of Lincoln University recently. Dr. Krumah is an alumnus of Lincoln.

Jack Benny will again take the violin and the bow in hand when he plays a benefit concert with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra at the Philharmonic Auditorium in Los Angeles, April 23. The concert will be conducted by Alfred Wallenstein, for many years conductor of the West Coast orchestra, who returns as guest leader for this concert. Dorothy Kersen will also be on the program as guest artist. The concert is for the benefit of the Los Angeles Cedars of Lebanon Hospital Free Bed Program, and is sponsored by the Women's Guild of the hospital.

Flowers of Many Kinds Begin to Blossom

At the recent Asian Writers' Conference held in New Delhi, Mao Tun, leader of the Chinese delegation was asked by the Communist weekly "New Age" to explain the influence of the policy recently adopted in China of "letting flowers of many kinds blossom, diverse schools of thought contend?" We are reprinting his reply below:

The policy in question was put forward only about six months ago. It seems it is not time yet for us to talk about its influence and the experience and achievement we have made in its implementation.

But it should be pointed out that this policy was put forward under definite social conditions which had ripened during the last few years. They are: that the Socialist revolution in China had won a decisive victory, that there was a fundamental change in the class relations of society, and that the Chinese intellectuals, inspired by the change in the people's life which they saw with their own eyes and the social reforms and the movements for reeducation in which they participated personally, had adopted a new outlook.

All these conditions combine to ensure that the policy under discussion will facilitate the wholesome development of Chinese, art and literature.

Furthermore, this policy was put

forward with the characteristics of science, art and literature under consideration. The growth of science, art and literature calls for free discussion and competition, for discussion brings truth to light while variety adds lustre to art. Scientists, artists and writers are not to work according to orders or directives, but to give full play to their arduous mental labor and creative talent. To achieve this, they must think independently. They must try to get stimulus from each other in debates and competition—if they want their writing—to be really creative.

The policy has, in fact, further enlivened the work of science, art and literature in China from the time it was put forward.

First of all, it has evoked an ardent response, which is expressed in the emergence of a large number of articles dealing with the subject in newspapers and magazines. There have been heated discussions, proceeding from different viewpoints or angles, on many vital problems relating to science, art and literature. Penetrating and effective criticisms have been made on such shortcomings and deviations as have appeared in our cultural work, among them dogmatism in theory and formalism in literature.

Scientists and writers have widened their visions, exploring from the cultural heritages of their own

country and other countries the positive factors which are beneficial to the people, and developing and adapting them to the new ideological contents. As a matter of fact, Chinese and foreign classical works, including philosophical, art and literary works are being re-edited and translated (Chinese classical works being rendered into vernacular language) according to plan, and the Chinese folk arts, particularly local dramas are flourishing in full glory.

In the field of art and literature alone, more vigorous efforts have been made to produce creative works since the defects found in the leadership of cultural administrative work were pointed out and remedied. Over 100 art and literary journals have been published and critical articles on various aspects of our social life have appeared in increasing number.

In creative works, a wider range of themes have been touched upon. Veteran writers, who unfamiliar with the new life, had been idle for years but who were inspired by this policy for science and literature, have taken up their pen anew.

So much for what has happened in the last few months since the policy was put forward. It is expected that the policy will encourage more debates and competitions on science, philosophy, art and literature.

From Puerto Rico

All Eyes Are on the Coming Pablo Casals Music Festival

SAN JUAN—A bald little man who plays the cello better than anyone else on earth has Puerto Rico in a state of expectation and exasperation.

Expectation: the Casals Festival of Music, April 22 to May 8, will be the greatest musical event in the history of Latin America.

Exasperation: every ticket is sold, every hotel room is booked, and there is fear that people coming to Puerto Rico without either reservations or tickets will end up camping on the beaches.

Least concerned, perhaps, is Casals himself, 80 years old, now a permanent resident of Puerto Rico, homeland of his late mother.

The Spanish cellist exiled himself from Spain after Franco took over, and as his own silent protest he has refused to play in countries that he felt had supported the generalissimo. So the United States, among other countries, has been off his musical agenda for years.

Casals has been the world's greatest cellist for 60 years. The consensus is that he is the world's greatest living musician as well. Portly but strongly built, he is off for a walk along the beach every morning just after sunrise, greeting passers-by who recognize him. Three coast-to-coast television programs asked Casals to let them shoot a film strip of him at the cello. He refused. He'd rather devote his time to straight rehearsals for the festival.

He believes that Bach is the greatest composer in history, that to play him well you cannot relax

for a second, that even with his 67 years of practice he still can find room for improvement. Casals became a musician at 13 and has never been anything else.

In a book just published, "Conversations with Casals" (Dutton) by his old friend, J. M. Corredor, Casals' reminiscences take him from the royal palaces of Europe that no longer exist to the little towns of a United States that was just beginning to feel its strength.

His present views of the United States?

"I have great affection for the United States. But as a refugee from Franco Spain I cannot condone America's support for a dictator who sided with America's enemies, Hitler and Mussolini. Franco's power would surely collapse today without American aid."

He believes that, in one prime essential, the world of today is worse than the world of his youth.

He recalled the famous trial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfuss in Paris 60 years ago, when the French officer was falsely accused and convicted of treason.

"He was but one man," Casals said, "but the whole world was moved by the injustice accorded him. These days, millions of people lose their lives in war, and our sensitivities have been blunted or lost. We've done marvels of gratification for our physical senses and our need to be entertained. Wonderful inventions every day! We seem to have discovered everything but God."

Cultural Exchange

Menuhin, Glenn Miller Band to Play in Poland

Cultural exchange between Poland and the U. S. is moving ahead in the field of music.

A duo composed of the Polish pianist, Wladyslaw Szpilman, and the American violinist, Bronislaw Gimpel, recently toured cities in Poland with a program of sonatas by Beethoven, Brahms, Prokofiev and Franck, after which they were scheduled for performances in Switzerland, France, Belgium and the German Federal Republic.

The Glenn Miller band, now on an ANTA tour, will play in Poland for two weeks, from April 1 to 14. The Miller band, led by Ray McKinley and Lenny Hambro, will be the first U.S. jazz ensemble to play in Poland in recent years.

Among other visitors to Poland during that same two-week period will be S. Hurok, under whose management the young Polish pianist, Andrzej Szajkowski, will tour the U. S. this fall. Mr. Hurok will confer during his stay with officials of the Ministry of Culture and Art and of the new Polish artists agency, PAGART.

Warsaw audiences will hear the first of two concerts by Yehudi Menuhin on April 16. On that occasion the National Philharmonic Orchestra of Warsaw will be led by the young American conductor, Jonathan Sternberg. Sternberg will conduct a second program which it is expected will contain works by American composers among others.

The 100-piece orchestra of the National Music Camp of Interlochen, Mich., under Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, has also been invited to Poland for a series of concerts in Warsaw and possibly other cities. The high school students making up the orchestra will perform in Poland from Sept. 1 to 10, according to present plans.



YEHUDI MENUHIN

Now Is the Time

Now is the time
For men and women
Of courage and vision
To remain strong and steadfast
Remembering . . .

Now in the winter of discontent
And petty division
Must we wield richly
Our austere legacy
From political forbears—

Fighting for new freedoms—
They too a lonely few
Till . . .

Freedoms to be
Surely embraced and acclaimed
By all oceans and seas
When that great thaw of spring
Coming with the wheeling of
planets

And the hot juice of the Sun
Sends the tricklings,
The rivulets, and lo!
The dry, deep-gorged rivers
Plunging, careening, foaming,
At the season's birth scream
Toward the embracing open sea.

—SAUL GROSS

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS

TONIGHT

Henri Deering, pianist: Town Hall 8:30.
William Stone, violinist, and Mathilde McKinney, pianist: Carnegie Recital Hall, 8:30.
Ann Moray, singer, Barbizon Plaza Theater, 8.
Program of Celtic Songs

Tuesday

"Operas-in-Brief," Town Hall, 5:30 Amato Opera Theater in excerpts from Verdi's "Il Trovatore."
Sider Belarsky, bass: Town Hall, 8:30.
William Kroeger, pianist: Carnegie Recital Hall, 8:30.
New Music Concert, Carl Fischer Concert Hall, 8:30.
Divertimento for Four Woodwinds (first N. Y. performance) Boris Blacher
"The Mime," for unaccompanied clarinet (first N. Y. performance) Arthur Lourie
"Hymn to the Cocks Crow," for voice and eight instruments Julian Orbon (first performance in the U. S.)
The Magic Gate, for piano, Rudolph Reti (first performance)
Herbert Burris, organist: St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, noon.

Wednesday

Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra Pension Fund Concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:45.
Conductor, Dimitri Mitropoulos; soloist, Renata Tebaldi, soprano.
Overture La Battaglia di Legnano; Aria, "Tacea la notte" ("Il Trovatore"); Overture: Aria, "Pace, pace, mio Dio" ("Il Trovatore"); Overture, I Vespri Siciliani; Ballet Music, "Macbeth"; Arias, "Salce, salce" and "Ave Maria" ("Otello"); Overture, Giovanna d'Arco; overture, "Nabucco" Verdi
Quartetto Italiano, McMillin Theater, 116th Street and Broadway, 8:30.
Concert of New Music, Donnell Library Center, 20 W. 53d St., 8.
Works by Don Shapiro, Anthony Strliko, Douglas Townsend, Vally Weigl, Yehudi Weiner, Michael White.

Thursday

Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:45.
Paul Paray conducting; soloist, Witold Malcuzyński, pianist.
"Euphorion" Scene for Orchestra (first N. Y. performance) Heiden
Piano Concerto No. 2 in F minor Chopin
The Spider's Feast Roussel
Prelude and Love Death, "Tristan and Isolde"; Ride of the Valkyries, "Die Walkure" Wagner
Oberlin College Choir, Town Hall, 8:30.
Orpheum Symphony Orchestra, American Academy of Arts and Letters, 632 W. 156th St., 8:30.
Works by Gluck-Mottl, Saint-Saens, Bruce Haack, Mendelssohn.
Prelude to "L'Anneau de la Mere" (first performance in the U. S.) Kalamiris.
Hugh Fraser-Noall's Students Recital, Mannes College of Music, 157 E. 74th St., 8:30 (free).
Paul Knox, organist: St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, noon.
Brooklyn Chamber Music Society, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 8:30.
Judy Eisenstein, pianist: Jerome K. Aronow Concert Hall, 133d St. and Convent Ave., 12:30 (free).

Friday

Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30.
Paul Paray conducting; soloist, Witold Malcuzyński, pianist. Program as on Thursday.
Telemann Society, Carnegie Recital Hall, 8:30.
Scholarship Fund Concert, Juilliard Concert Hall, 120 Claremont Ave., 8:30.
Music at Noon, Hunter College, 12:10.
Washington Square Chamber Music Series, Vanderbilt Hall, 40 Washington Square South, 8:30.
Symphonic Band Concert, Mannes College of Music, 157 E. 74th St., 8:30 (free).
Three Choir Festival of 1957, Temple Emanu-El Assembly Hall, 2:30, and Temple Emanu-El Sanctuary, 5:15.
Chamber Orchestra, James Memorial Chapel, Union Theological Seminary, Claremont at 121st St., 8:15 (free).
Bronx Symphony Orchestra, Walton H. S., 196th St. and Jerome Ave., 8:30 (free).
Louise Rood, violinist; Irene Jacobi, pianist; Gershwin Hall, Brooklyn College, 2 (free).
Haarlem Philharmonic Society, Waldorf-Astoria, 1 a.m.
Seymour Bernstein, pianist: Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y., 8:30. (Benefit: Adelphi Music Scholarships).
Seymour Bernstein, pianist: Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y., 8:30. (Benefit: Adelphi Music Scholarships).

Saturday

Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:45.
Paul Paray conducting; soloist, Zino Francescatti, violinist.
Overture, "Le Roi d'Ys" Lalo
Violin Concerto in D major Brahms
The Spider's Feast Roussel
Prelude and Love Death, "Tristan and Isolde"; Ride of the Valkyries, "Die Walkure" Wagner
Columbia University Glee Club, Town Hall, 8:30.
Tribute Concert, Carnegie Recital Hall, 5:30.
Three Choir Festival of 1957, Temple Emanu-El Sanctuary, 10:15 a.m.
Stars of Israel, Stephen Wise Free Synagogue, 30 W. 68th St., 8:15.
Spanish Music Festival, Henry Street Music School, The Playhouse, 466 Grand St., 8:30.
Works by Albeniz, Sarasate, de Falla, Granados, Sandoval, Mignone, Mompou, Obradors.
Faculty Recital, Emilie Wagner Auditorium, Third Street Music School, 55 E. Third St., 8:30.
Quartetto Italiano, Washington
Helvetia Maennerchor (Swiss Male Chorus), Town Hall, 8:30 (Benefit: Swiss Benevolent Society of New York). Irving H. S., 16th St., and Irving Place, 8:30.
Oscar Brand, folk singer: Actors Playhouse, 100 7th Ave. South, midnight.
Todd Duncan baritone, and Camilla Williams, soprano: Walt Whitman Auditorium, Brooklyn College, 8:30.
Works by Mozart, Schubert, Strauss, Debussy and others.

OPERA

Metropolitan Opera, Metropolitan Opera House.
Wednesday, 8:00 "La Gioconda" (Ponchielli).
Thursday, 8:00 "Don Carlo" (Verdi).
Friday, 1:00 "Tosca" (Puccini).
Saturday, 8:00 "La Traviata" (Verdi).
Saturday, 2:30 "La Traviata" (Verdi).
Saturday, 8:15 "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni) and "Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo).
Prokofiev's "The Gambler," 65th St. Playhouse, Thursday, 7:30; evenings except Monday, 8:30; Sunday, 2:30.



VIOLINIST ZINO FRANCESCATTI will be soloist with N.Y. Philharmonic Saturday

Carl Yost Mastersingers, West Side Y. M. C. A., 5 W. 63d St., Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," today, 4.
Amata Opera Theater, 159 Bleecker St., Verdi's "Il Trovatore," today, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, 8:15.
After-Dinner Opera Company, Phoenix Theater, Monday, 8.
"An Evening of Lyric Theater," which includes "The Telephone," Gian-Carlo Menotti; "In a Garden," Meyer Kupferman; "66" (first performance in the United States), Offenbach; "Apollo and Persephone," Gerald Cockshott.

Theatre Openings

TUESDAY NIGHT

HIDE AND SEEK—A new play by Stanley Mann and Roger MacDougall at the Ethel Barrymore Theater, presented by Fred L. Finklehoffe, Mark Marvin and Gabriel Katzka. The cast is headed by Geraldine Fitzgerald, Basil Rathbone and Barry Morse. Directed by Reginald Denham.

THURSDAY NIGHT

THE JOKER—A new play by Arthur Sheekman at the Playhouse, presented by George Kondolf. Among the players are Tommy Noonan, Anne Kimbell, Marjorie Gatenon and Frank Overton. Directed by Bretna Windust.

Book Note

Tells Story of Nine Japanese Who Survived Two Atom Attacks

At least 18 persons lived through two atom bombings. They survived the Hiroshima blast on Aug. 6, 1945, then went to Nagasaki and experienced another three days later.

American journalist Robert Trumbull tells the story of the twice atom-bombed Japanese in a book, "Nine Who Survived Hiroshima and Nagasaki" (Dutton).

The victims recall the double holocaust in their own words—a picture of horror almost beyond belief. It's a story that should be told over and over lest the world forget.

The nine who could still be interviewed were an accountant, a ship designer, a newspaper pub-

lisher, an engineer, a dockyard laborer, a master kite maker and his three helpers. Their accounts are similar.

There is a blinding light, followed by a deafening blast. Seconds later comes the shock wave, and in those precious seconds, it is possible to save one's self by taking shelter and lying flat. A dark pall of dust fouls the air as the gigantic mushroom cloud rises from the destruction. Fires rage. Charred bodies lie everywhere. The dead are soon joined by the worst of the torn and shredded victims.

Some live through one, or even two, atom bombings and are able to talk about it almost 12 years later. The double victims never sought to call attention to their remarkable experience until Trumbull sought them out.

One said: "I am giving this account gladly in the hope that it will help the world see that the atomic bomb should never be dropped again . . . I firmly believe we should build in each heart a wall against war" . . .

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

HI-FI TWIN SPEAKER PHONOGRAPH 3 speeds with G.E. Reluctance Cartridge \$69.95 Value Spec. \$39.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.). GR 3-7819

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Budget Movers—CH 3-7706.

Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Monday, April 1, 1957

Johnny impresses
an old admirer

TAMPA, Fla., March 30—Southpaw Johnny Podres, back in Brooklyn flannels again after a hitch in the Navy, looks like "money in the bank" to an old admirer—Casey Stengel.

"The fella looks better to me every time I see him," said the Yankee manager, referring to Podres. "I think he gonna do a tremendous thing for those Brooklynians."

Podres, who made his deepest impression on Stengel when he beat the Yankees twice to help the Dodgers win the 1955 World Series, set Casey's had spinning again recently when he held the Bronx Bombers hitless in a sixing stint on March 25.

"I had real good stuff that day," Podres recalls, "but don't forget they had Berra and Mantle out of the line-up. That makes a big difference."



JOHNNY PODRES

AN EX-GOB

Where one home-run
is worth \$100,000

COLUMBUS, O., March 31—International League batters at Columbus Jets stadium will have a \$100,000 "incentive" to smack home runs this season. Some hard swinger may be able to match Ted Williams' annual salary with one solid 396-foot blast to a certain spot in right center field.

The Jets have constructed a "target" at the 396-foot mark about 10 feet from the ground. In the center is a hole one-half inch in diameter larger than an official league baseball.

The Buckeye Union Casualty Co. will play \$100,000 in cash to any player on either team succeeding in hitting a pitcher baseball through the hole while taking part in a regulation International League game.

Since the hole is slightly higher than the fence, ground rules will stipulate the drive to be a home run.

There is a cage behind the target with a trap to prevent the ball from bouncing out once hit through the hole.

"An officer will check the cage before the game to make sure no baseball has been through the hole prior to the game," the Jets said.

The team management said a local auto dealer will pay \$100 to any members of the Jets' team who hits any part of the 10-foot in a league game.

Braves told to ignore nightlife stories

BRADENTON, Fla., March 31.—Manager Fred Haney, annoyed at all the stories and reports about the alleged night life playboy tactics of his Milwaukee Braves, called a special meeting of the players last week and told them to "ignore all these things you have heard and will continue to hear."

"I told them we are not running a reform school, but a ball club," Haney said, "and that they shouldn't pay any attention to all these stories. I also advised them we would hold a meeting at Jacksonville next week at which the players themselves will decide what our curfew and other rules will be for the coming season."

"I informed them they could decide what the rules would be, but that once they are made they will have to live up to them."

Hot Dogs and Soda aids Mass. Athletes

BOSTON, March 31.—The University of Massachusetts hopes to rebuild its sports program on the profits from hot dogs and cold soda.

President J. Paul Mather announced at a press conference that athletic scholarships for between 18 and 30 young men would be established as the first step in a drive to push the institution to the top of the New England collegiate sports.

Dr. Mather announced that the profits from refreshment concessions would be used to raise as-

stance funds.

The University president called the program one of "reemphasizing athletics, instead of the current passive trend to de-emphasize sports on the college level."

Both the University president and director of athletics Warren McGuirk said the school would continue to operate in the Yankee conference.

"We're not going into Pennsylvania and get coal miners to play football," Mather said.

Air Force wins
AAU Title

DENVER, March 31.—Dick Boushka three times broke up a tie game in the final seven minutes Saturday night to enable the U.S. Air Force All-Stars to defeat San Francisco's Olympic club, 87-74, and win the 1957 National AAU basketball championship.

San Francisco had rallied brilliantly from a 52-43 deficit with 17 minutes left, to go ahead 66-65 with 9:30 remaining. Then Ron Tomsic's free throw tied it for the Air Force.

Boushka, who starred at St. Louis University and with Tomsic on the U. S. Olympic team last fall, stole a pass for one Air Force basket and dropped in another with 6:30 to go to shoot the Air Force ahead, 70-66.

San Francisco tied, the score again, 70-all, on Barry Brown's free throw with 4:13 to play. But Boushka hit a one-hand set shot a half-minute later.

Brown again tied the score, 72-all, but Boushka hit a free throw to put the Air Force in front to stay.

Ref blows off
tip of fingers

DENVER, March 31.—The official timer for the National AAU basketball tournament accidentally blew off the tips of two fingers on his left hand yesterday night with a blank pistol.

A. Thomas (Pinky) Flood, an AAU tourney official for many years, was taken to a hospital for treatment at halftime of the championship game between the U.S. Air Force All-Stars and the San Francisco Olympic club.

Normally, halftime and the end of the game is marked by the simultaneous firing of Flood's pistol and the sounding of a horn.

Tonight the horn sounded, but Flood's pistol was not heard for another 10 seconds.

Then he stood up, blood streaming from his left hand. No one around him knew precisely how the accident happened.

Pompey to campaign
in United States

LONDON, March 31.—Light heavyweight contender Yolande Pompey of Trinidad said yesterday he is going to the U.S. to campaign for the next few years because "there is no opposition for me here."

Pompey, 27, had gone as far along on his career as British ring conditions would permit. He staged a tremendous fight against light heavyweight champion Archie Moore here last June 5, leading on points until the old champ flurried to win a technical knockout in the 10th.

When Pompey's contract with British fight manager Jack Burns expired recently he declined to renew it.

"I'm planning to go to America because there is no opposition here for me," he said. "The next few years as a fighter are vital for me."

Pompey turned pro in his native Trinidad in 1949, then transferred his activities to Britain in 1951. While campaigning there he twice whipped Jimmy Slade and flattened Yvon Durelle in 1955.

STARTS TOMORROW
FOR 1 WEEK ONLY
2 NEW SOVIET HITS
Jack London's great story
The MEXICAN
Plus a hilarious Comedy of a Soldier Miss
PRIVATE IVAN
An Artistic Magicolor program
Cameo Theatre JU 6-8534
44th Street and 8th Avenue

He towers over Wilt!

MOSCOW, March 31.—Vasili Akhtayev, Russia's tallest basketball player, towers six inches above Wilt (The Stilt) Chamberlain, but the lanky Kansas All-America wouldn't have any trouble cutting his Soviet counterpart down to size.

Vasili, who plays center for the Kazakhstan (Central Asia) team, was the main attraction during the Soviet National championships held here last summer. He scored 70 percent of his team's field goals and batted won countless opponents' attempts at baskets.

Compared to Wilt-the-Stilt, Akhtayev looked like just a lumbering giant bear as he moved around the court.

To the Russians, however, he was a sensation.

Akhtayev, a 25-year-old physical education major from the city of Alma Ata, stands seven feet, six inches, weighs a solid 320 pounds, and wears size 24 shoes. He's been playing basketball for nine years.

With his massive chest, long powerful arms and tremendous reach, Vasili actually stands head and shoulders above the pygmy-like players around him.

"He's like the Rock of Gibraltar jutting out of the Mediterranean," commented an awed observer who saw him for the first time.

"Yes, and he moves just about as fast," quipped another.

It's true that Akhtayev is slow, ungainly and not too well coordinated. His enormous body seems

a difficult load for his legs to carry, but he is the key man in his team's defensive and offensive play.

He holds the ball in one ham-like hand as if it were an orange, dribbles slowly and use body to ward off opponents. When he works his way in for a layup, he gathers in a teammate's pass and carefully dunks the ball into the hoop with delicacy.

All this while opposing players scramble helplessly at just about the height of his navel.

Soviet crowds roar with delight at Akhtayev's performances, much as Americans do over the antics of the Harlem Globetrotters.

The Russian giant tries hard to avoid contact with other players for fear he might hurt them with his arms or elbows. On defense he stations himself in front of his basket, his arms flailing like windmills and also completely obscuring the goal.

Despite his excellent performance in the National championships, Vasili failed to make the Soviet Olympic team. Jan Krumnisch, the seven-foot-two Latvian woodcutter, went to Melbourne. Krumnisch was no match for San Francisco's Bill Russell as the United States beat out Russia for the championship.

Jackson, "most outstanding
schoolboy" cager in Met. area

Tony Jackson, sensational scorer from Thomas Jefferson High School in Brooklyn has received the Sam Schonefeld Memorial Trophy as the outstanding schoolboy player in the Metropolitan area. The award presented by the Metropolitan Basketball Writers Association during the All-Star High School game in Madison Square Garden Saturday afternoon.

The trophy offered for the first time honors the memory of the late coach and referee who starred years ago at Columbia.

Jackson holds the schoolboy record for Madison Square Garden with 54 points in a single game.

He also tallied 139 points in four playoff games this season to shatter his previous record of 131, made in five games last season. He is 6-4.

Tom Stith of St. Francis Prep, and Fred Horn of Bruard, also were honored, receiving scrolls as the outstanding players in CHSAA and private schools competition, respectively.

Stith scored a record-breaking 2,119 points during his varsity career, including 51 in a Garden game this season. He is 6-5.

Horn, 6-1 forward, averaged 20 points per game at Barnard. He is also a star end on the football team.

Harriman

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financial manipulation and may prove a major break-through by the landlords if not sharply watched.

The new bill, which Harriman must sign or all controls will lapse on June 30, also provides that rent increases—or decreases—become retroactive up to 60 days after a request for them has been filed. It now takes up to nine months to process such a request. Under the GOP bill, the landlord would be allowed to collect up to six months in retroactive increases if it took that long—plus 60 days—for the request to go through.

It also calls for reconrol of converted housing where this housing has been allowed to deteriorate. But the GOP gimmick is that these houses are again to be decontrolled where complaints against their condition have been remedied. As Weaver has pointed out, this means that tenants who asked for their decontrol will then be at the mercy of the landlord, without any protection.

The legislature also voted to increase maximum unemployment insurance benefits for the present \$36 to \$45. It had previously jacked up workmen's compensation and sickness insurance maximums to \$45. But it attached to the jobless pay bill a proviso sharply increasing taxes for seasonal employes—mostly small—and cut them for major industries. And it also June.

tightened disqualification procedures for workers, thus making it tougher for many to collect insurance altogether. Thus, most trade union spokesmen are opposed to the bill and are urging Harriman to veto it. He has said he may call a public hearing.

If vetoed, there will be no increase in top benefits. The same is true for workmen's compensation, which likewise attached some big business measures to the bill to raise top benefits.

Killed by the legislature were two measures to bar organizational picketing by labor. Trade union reaction to these measures were sharp and immediate, and the bills never reached a vote.

Rank-and-file legislators killed all proposals for court reform advanced by a special commission on the subject, as well as by the Democratic Party officialdom. They likewise pigeon-holed, after sharp debate, an attempt by politicians to put over a closed harness racing arena in the Bronx to be run by a private syndicate but eventually paid for from money due the state.

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tions will be sought in addition. Throughout May, house parties will be encouraged, with guests to be told that as a prize for a successful campaign, the Pennsylvania edition of The Worker will be re-established at the end of June.

Roosevelt Ward's column will be resumed tomorrow.